

Interview with Erich, editorial assistant at 'Der Stürmer', Nuremberg, 1988.

'I'm happy to say that Der Stürmer, more than any other daily or weekly newspaper, has made the danger of Judaism clear to people in a simple way.

Without Julius Streicher and his striker, the importance of a solution to the Jewish question would be lost. Citizens will not be viewed as critically as they should be. It is so important that those who want to know the unvarnished truth about the Jewish question will read Der Stürmer.'

-Albert Forster, the Gauleiter of Danzig, 1937.

Thank you for letting me speak to you. What made you want to get involved with the newspaper?

Erich: You will be the only one who hears that. I was a journalism student and met Phillip Rupprecht, who had the same political ideas as me. *[Rupprecht drew literally thousands of Jewish caricatures for Der Stürmer under the pseudonym 'Fips'. He also drew for the famous children's book 'The Toadstool' from 1938.]* He introduced me to Julius Streicher in 1936. I was accepted into the staff and employed as Ernst Heimer's assistant.

[Heimer wrote for Der Stürmer, but also authored the children's book 'Der Giftpilz' among other books from the Third Reich.] I lived in a part of Nuremberg called Fürth, which had a large Jewish population compared to the city of Nuremberg. I was interested in history and particularly in the Jews of Europe. Streicher was very happy to meet a young person who was just as enthusiastic about these topics as he was. I worked in the newspaper company and often spoke to Ernst on the phone, who asked me to do some research for him on a topic he wanted to write about. I spent a lot of time in the archives, studying manuscripts dealing with the subject of Jews and Christianity. I would



The offices of the newspaper "Der Stürmer" in Gdansk, around 1935



*Philipp Rupprecht was under the pseudonym Fips
Main cartoonist of the anti-Jewish weekly Der
striker*

also often paid to travel to do research. Der Stürmer was a popular newspaper in Germany and later in Europe.

Would you describe yourself as anti-Jewish?

Erich: No, I don't think so, and let me explain. I love my people first and want to protect them by speaking the truth. That doesn't mean I hate her for telling the truth. We must always love our people first, but not hate them. We hated what was happening to our people and that led us to the Jews who were behind it. Like many other Germans, I could tell that something was wrong with this group. They were a tiny minority in this country, but they held most of the power and wealth, and they cunningly hid behind a mask, so to speak. They projected the image of being poor, powerless, and open to all ideas. However, their actions were very different.

They tried to act and look German as best they could, but their facial features gave them away again and again. They wanted each other



A newspaper stand in Berlin, 1929

didn't fully conform, and many worked to remain unseen while destroying our culture. They grew bolder and demanded the elimination of our culture. Christianity was attacked, as was the Church. They say they infiltrated the Church to destroy it from within. Some priests were removed as they could not prove that they were Aryans and had all the characteristics of a Jew. They happened to be the ones propagating racial annihilation and homosexuality to their followers.

In the late 1920s they could not escape the Jewish influence in the big cities. They were the film directors, bankers, lawyers, realtors and all other wealthy businessmen. The reason I knew this is because my father died in the first war, my mother died in 1919 due to the English blockade which left many malnourished and sick so my grandparents raised me. My grandfather knew the Jews very well and taught me how to see them; that was common in Europe at the time, they couldn't hide deep enough. He taught me to look for the dark eyes and the hooked nose,

the color of the skin, the beady eyes, the rat ears and the names they had taken. Jews are easily recognizable as they exhibit racial characteristics; they try to blend in to change this, but the traits emerge.

So I could see in the newspapers that Jews were grossly over-represented in Germany.

Even the pimps, criminals, and child molesters were largely Jewish. It was so bad that a Jewish police chief was installed in Berlin to downplay and cover up the crimes they committed. He worked tirelessly to put an end to the Nazis in Berlin and then fled the country when the game was over.

I was aware of this problem, but I never hated the Jews. I have worked to expose their hypocrisy and the secret war they were waging against our people.



Bernhard "Isidore" Weiss



Julius Streicher during an excursion in 1935

What else do you know about Julius Streicher?

Erich: He was a good boss, very friendly and slow to anger. I made a lot of mistakes early on and he and Ernst were very forgiving and were great teachers. Much is said about Streicher today, the Allies had special people searching all over Europe for any tidbits about him. As you know, he was executed as a martyr on the gallows. Imagine that. He was a private entrepreneur running a legal newspaper, and the victors could kill him just for speaking his mind

published. The hypocrisy of the victors is truly amazing.

Strider was very popular and was invited to many feasts and dinners, especially as he belonged to the old guard and was a bearer of the Order of Blood. He spoke often of the rich



and famous he knew, and even abroad, of how racially conscious people were. His wife often brought treats for us, his sons also worked at the newspaper and wrote stories or typeset texts. We initially had a girl named Adele who was made his personal secretary and came to his farm later in the war.

He always gave us bonuses at Christmas and made sure our every need was met. I remember a time when I was on my way to work with some samples of Ernst's articles when I tried to get on a tram and dropped the folder and scattered the contents. The driver yelled at me and berated me for stopping him. I thought this was rude and bad manners and was upset when I got to the office.

Streicher asked what was up my ass and I told him everything. He called the driver's office and requested that the head of the streetcar company call him. Ten minutes later the driver called and was told to brush up on the driver's manners.

I really have nothing bad to say about the man, today it is said that many in the party did not like him. He had his flaws, and because he was popular, many rumors were spread about him. I've always wondered if powerful Jews, who still had the ears of some party officials, spread these rumors. He was a very good boss. I also remember that he used prisoners to work on his farm. Adele told me he got in trouble for giving them freedom. One was from France and he allowed him to go home to visit his sick mother.

Streicher made sure she was well taken care of and let him go whenever he wanted. He provided his employees, as he called them, with passes to take trips. One of them went to an old monastery in Rothenberg to get a special beer. There they met an attentive policeman who was upset that the prisoners were running around like they were on vacation. He was punished for it, but he didn't care because he wasn't cruel. Sometimes they would come to the newspaper to clean and do maintenance, then we would have lunch with them. A few of the girls were paid workers from the East and very popular.



This photo was stolen with others from Streicher's country estate by an American soldier. They were recorded in the 1930s.

You mentioned that party officials didn't like him, which is what I heard. Can you comment?

Erich: Yes, as you know, he got into trouble because he brought to light misdeeds that he saw in others. But he lived in a glass house, and when he attacked the bad guys in government, they went after him. I remember that during the November 1938 riots *[the so*

called 'Kristallnacht'] applauded the attacks and said it was legitimate outrage. He later accused others of encouraging the riots that damaged Germany's image, and then they conveniently pointed out that he had encouraged them. This was embarrassing for his sons.

I heard that he also had an argument with Reichsminister Goering. Goering was a wealthy aristocrat who had many Jewish friends and did not like to see them discredited. He attacked Streicher and these attacks were returned. Goering was always at the fore when it came to new things in the Reich. He was attending a hospital fair when Streicher suggested he have his daughter unnaturally after seeing a new technology. This infuriated Goering and he tried to have the newspaper shut down.



He also had the bad habit of *Julius Streicher's former farm in Fürth (Pleikershof), which now serves as a training ground for himself in agricultural disputes between people Jews. Photo taken in 1946, during the US Reparations Mission.* to interfere and his position on *Edwin Pauley was US Ambassador to the Allied Reparations Committee from 1945 to 1947 (the one used to get his point across, committee that assessed the reparations the Axis powers could afford to pay to the victors)*. which sometimes resulted in both parties being mad at him for interfering. Because of these problems, he was dismissed from a leading position in the party and put in charge of the newspaper. After that he became more withdrawn and when his wife died in 1943 he remained on his farm. He then leaned more and more into Adele, who didn't mind as she was a very caring person and her nature was to heal the pain.

I've always wondered about Kristallnacht. What do you remember and did Streicher support you?

Eric: Yes and no. At first he welcomed the riots, saying he hated what the Jews had done, but he also didn't want bad press for Hitler and Nazism. He blamed the laziness of party officials for not acting quickly enough to stop the riots. Here in Nuremberg, Jewish synagogues were set on fire, as were some Jewish shops, and Jews who opposed the mob were attacked, some killed. However, I want to



ERNST EDUARD vom RATH (1909-1938). German diplomat. Rath's corpse in a Paris hospital after being fatally shot by Herschel Grynszpan, November 1938.

tell you how it came about, because there is a lot more to it than meets the eye. From the early days of the Nazi Party, killing those who were easy targets had been a tactic used by their enemies. As proof of this, a large book of martyrs was kept in Munich. As soon as the Führer was elected, the Jews in other countries declared war and began killing our officials, and this happened more often than the newspapers care to admit. Even in Germany there were assassinations in 1933, although Hitler tried to work out solutions with the Zionists.

famous so it upset many. The press tried not to make a big deal out of it, but the act could not be downplayed since his killer was once again a Jew. this happened

The last straw came in November 1938 when Rath [*a German diplomat in France*] was assassinated and he was

on one of the holiest days for the party. Many students, current and former SA men and civilians began to rise up and attack anything Jewish. Jews were later arrested for anti-Hitler graffiti. They would paint in the street or on walls, so they were forced to clean up the dirt. Now they are showing the photos as evidence of the persecution.

I can confirm that I saw the crowd here in Nuremberg that hung out there. They say they got angrier the more they hung around. Later, when I looked out the window, I saw smoke coming out of the synagogue and knew they had set it on fire.



The ruins of the orthodox synagogue in Essenweinstraße, Fürth after the "Crystal Night"

I heard the fire department coming but there wasn't much they could do. Streicher called us into the company to write articles about it, but he was also enraged by this flash of blind rage. He felt that a more careful and disciplined approach was needed to get the Jews out of the city. I know that he ordered the demolition of a synagogue; I think she violated zoning regulations or something. He used this as an example of breaking their power.

The Jews of Germany saw their righteous anger at the Jewish terrorists, and who could forget their defense of Marxism?

In your country, Japanese citizens have had to endure hatred over an event they did not cause. This shows how much the collective guilt haunts people. Some in the workforce could not distinguish between the two. His sons in particular pushed for articles calling for the complete removal of all Jews from the Reich and all

Christian countries. For some, there was no "good Jew" and they all had to be forced to return to the countries they came from.

Given all of this, do you believe that the Holocaust happened and do you feel responsible for it?

Erich: We have to be careful with this question because it's not possible to talk about it openly. I knew nothing about what was happening in the camps. Streicher never mentioned it, and all we talked about was the desire that the Jews should be taken back to the East from whence they came. I know that Jews were being deported from all over Europe, there was no hiding that, and all we were told was that they were being sent east to be resettled.

Again, not all Jews were expelled; if they served the empire, or were apolitical, or were married to a Christian, they were left alone.

From conversations with people involved after the war, it appears that the plan was to bring the Jews to Russia and resettle them. I had a friend who worked in the SS office that ran this action. He even said that many were paid to move to Palestine. The wealthy, who were wanted as usurpers and thieves, went after them



Tautentzen Girls (lower class prostitutes) in Weimar Berlin, 1920s

America and Great Britain and incited against Hitler from the safety of their new homeland. I have no remorse, we have told the truth about these people's story as best we can. They came to our land, amassed tremendous wealth, and then waged war against us by forcing their way of life on us. Whenever

Die Spinne



there was a meeting to limit rights or give special privileges to some obscure group, Jews were always behind it. They fought for the perversion of the sexes and seduced married women, used them and then threw them away like an old rag. In the Weimar period, referred to as the Jewish era, suicides skyrocketed as women were drugged, used for sex, abused and sold and men were powerless to stop it as strict laws made speaking against the made Jews a crime.

It has almost always been a Jewish face or name behind crimes such as smuggling, drugs, organized crime, sadistic *The Spider*: This artwork graced the cover of the June

1935 issue of *Der Stürmer*. The description of the picture read: sex, homosexuality, child pornography, 'many victims got stuck in the net. Captured by flattering tones. Rip the web of fraud, bribery and blackmail hypocrisy. You set the German youth free.' stuck. You'll also notice that they were tiny web strands contain the words "flattering," "flattery," "promises," and "cuddles." done to them. They were a tiny minority, but they committed the vast majority of these acts. I understood people's anger

when they saw this and I was glad that I could help raise awareness of this danger among more people. What happened to them I wouldn't wish on anyone, but their hateful leaders caused it by calling for war, something Jewish financiers have historically been very good at. They waged a holy war against us and won.

It angers me that these people came to us, fed on us, took advantage of us, and when we punished them and exposed them, they started a war to destroy what they hated.

They caused the deaths of thousands of their people and then blamed us, making up stories about kill factories and mass murders. So they took revenge on us, using our own racial relatives.

What happened to you during the war?

Erich: I worked for the newspaper until the end. It was very good work with many perks. I was exempt from military service because I had a heart murmur. I stayed in Fürth, which was spared heavy bombing raids because many Jews still lived there. In 1940 we were damaged and during the war there were a few more attacks on the airfield and nearby factories. Things didn't get bad until 1944, when the Allies attacked everything they could.

The working conditions were very good for me. As soon as an issue was finished, we were given time off to recover. I met a pretty secretary and started a relationship in 1940. In 1943 we married and Streicher sent us to Biarritz for our honeymoon for two weeks. This included money for food and extras and we were very grateful for that.

My wife's brother served in an anti-aircraft battery here in Nuremberg. We could hear his guns firing continuously during the air raids. Alarms went off regularly in Nuremberg, which often disrupted our work and sometimes resulted in unnecessary deaths as people began to dismiss the alarms as not belonging to us. As the end neared, we stopped production, I think in early '45, and fled to a friend's in Haroldsburg. Strings



Destroyed Nuremberg

This color image of destroyed Nuremberg was taken by American photographer Ray D'Addario in the summer of 1946, more than a year after the end of hostilities in Nuremberg. It clearly shows the wounds caused by the air raids. 41 attacks from the air are recorded in standard works between 1941 and 1945.

wished us well and I remember he was very fatalistic and said it was over for him and he was going to meet the enemy.

That was the last time I saw him. He was on his way back to the farm with his sons, Adele and one of the Ukrainian women. It was over for us too. The Allies forced everyone to prove what they had done during the war. I showed my exemption certificate and said that I had lost my other documents in the bombing and that I was a simple printer. I didn't feel like going to one of the Allied camps. I read that later there were problems with Jewish guards beating Germans and all kinds of revenge actions.

I was disgusted with the tribunals and thought they were a farce. Germany got more martyrs for the future of our faith. One day the world will know that they died innocently and were victims of Jewish hatred.

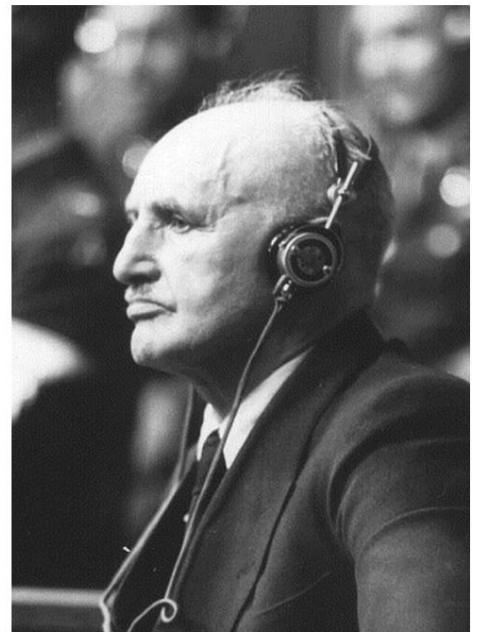
The striker

Julius Streicher

The Fuhrer is

alive The Fuhrer is not dead! He lives on in the creation of his godly spirit. She will outlast the lives of those who were doomed by fate not to understand the Führer while he was alive. They will sink into the grave and be forgotten. But the spirit of the leader will have an effect on the future and become the redeemer of his enslaved people and a deceived humanity.

Julius Streicher - The Political Testament (1945)



On October 1, 1946, Julius Streicher was informed in the form of a guilty verdict that the enemies of the war had decided to kill him. On October 16, 1946, the judicial murder took place in Nuremberg by hanging. His ashes were scattered in the Wenzbach by the US

*occupying forces. His last words were:
"Heil Hitler! This is go my Purim festival 1946. I
to God. The Bolsheviks will one day hang you too."*